

DESCRIPTION

INFORMATION RECORDING/REPRODUCTION DEVICE
AND INFORMATION RECORDING/REPRODUCTION METHOD

TECHNICAL FIELD

The present invention relates to an information recording/reproduction device and an information recording/reproduction method and, more particularly, to those for recording or reproducing information on a disk information carrier.

BACKGROUND ART

A disk drive which records or reproduces an image signal of a DV (Digital Video) format on/from a disk is now about to come under review. In the disk drive, when successive image data are recorded or reproduced, these data are recorded or reproduced on/from a disk surface while switching the head and the disk in the order of LBA (Logical Block Address) from the outer circumference of the disk toward the inner circumference or from the inner circumference toward the outer circumference.

At this time, a rotation wait due to a command over-head or a rotation wait for a retrial due to an error may occur during recording or reproduction, thereby taking time for recording or reproduction. In this case, when a serial DV signal is recorded or reproduced, if one frame of image cannot

be recorded or reproduced within 33.34ms which is the recording or reproduction time for one frame, this frame cannot be recorded or reproduced, resulting in a frame dropout.

Figure 7 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional information recording/reproduction device.

In the conventional information recording/reproduction device, as shown in Figure 7, when a DV signal from a DV device 7 inputted through a 1394 interface 1 is recorded on a disk 4, data to be recorded is modulated by a disk controller 2 and is recorded on the disk 4 by a recording/reproduction circuit 3.

Figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating a conventional DV signal recording method, Figure 9(a) is a diagram illustrating the state where a DV signal is recorded on a disk surface by the conventional DV signal recording method, and Figure 9(b) is a diagram illustrating the execution time in the case where a rotation wait occurs due to over-head of a command when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface by the conventional DV signal recording method.

As shown in Figure 8, in the conventional DV signal recording method, initially, a recording sector unit NB is set to 235 as the number of sectors in one frame (Step S20), and a LBA(S) as a recording start LBA is set (Step S21). Next, the number of frames Frame(R) to be recorded is set (Step S22), and then recording is started (Step S23). However, a one-rotation wait occurs due to over-head of a command (Step S24), and

recording is started from a recording start sector position after the one-rotation wait (Step S25). This operation is repeated to reach the set number of recording frames (Steps S26 to S27).

As described above, in the conventional device and method for information recording or reproduction, when a serial DV signal is recorded or reproduced, a one-rotation wait always occurs due to over-head of a command, thereby taking an additional recording/reproduction execution time for one rotation every time a command is issued. Further, the recording/reproduction execution time becomes longer when a retrial due to an error is carried out. When the recording/reproduction execution time becomes longer and one frame of image cannot be recorded or reproduced within 33.34ms which is the recording/reproduction time for one frame, this frame is not recorded or reproduced, resulting in a frame dropout.

The present invention is made to solve the above-mentioned problems and has for its object to provide an information recording/reproduction device and an information recording/reproduction method, which can reduce deterioration (prolongation) of recording/reproduction execution time by removing a rotation wait caused by over-head of a command or retrial due to an error, thereby avoiding the situations that a frame is not recorded or reproduced at recording or reproduction and that a frame dropout occurs.

SUMMARY DISCLOSURE OF THE INVENTION

According to the present invention, an information recording/reproduction device comprises an interface for exchanging data with an external device, a disk controller for modulating/demodulating data to record or reproduce the data onto a disk as an information recording medium, a memory for temporarily storing data to be recorded on the disk or data reproduced from the disk, a recording/reproduction circuit for recording data on the disk or reproducing data from the disk, and a CPU for controlling the disk controller; wherein, when recording or reproduction of data is to be performed, initially, recording or reproduction of data is performed from a position on the disk where data recording or reproduction becomes possible with a command being issued, followed by recording or reproduction of data corresponding to the subsequent positions, and thereafter, recording or reproduction of data corresponding to each position of a part on the disk where data recording or reproduction has not been performed, is performed. Therefore, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error can be reduced, whereby the recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in the above-described information recording/reproduction device, the data is a DV (Digital Video) signal. Therefore, deterioration of

recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, occurring when recording or reproducing a DV signal, can be reduced, whereby the recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in the above-described information recording/reproduction device, when recording or reproduction of a DV signal is to be performed, initially, the DV signal is treated in units of frames, and recording or reproduction of a DV signal is performed from a LBA on the disk where recording or reproduction of the DV signal becomes possible with a command being issued, followed by recording or reproduction of DV signals corresponding to the subsequent LBAs, and thereafter, recording or reproduction of a DV signal corresponding to each LBA of a part on the disk where DV signal recording or reproduction has not been performed, is performed. Therefore, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, can be reduced more efficiently, and frame dropouts can also be prevented more efficiently, as compared with the case where the DV signal is treated in units of sectors.

According to the present invention, in an information recording/reproduction method for recording or reproducing data on/from a disk as an information recording medium, initially,

recording or reproduction of data is performed from a LBA on the disk where recording or reproduction of data becomes possible with a command being issued and tracking being completed, followed by recording or reproduction of data corresponding to the subsequent LBAs, and thereafter, recording or reproduction of data corresponding to each LBA of a part on the disk where data recording or reproduction has not been performed, is performed. Thereby, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, can be reduced, whereby the recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in an information recording/reproduction method for recording or reproducing data on/from a disk as an information recording medium, a LBA from which recording or reproduction of data is to be started is previously decided to be a value larger than a LBA at which recording or reproduction of data becomes possible with a command being issued, and recording or reproduction of data is performed from a LBA on the disk from which recording or reproduction of data is to be started with a command being issued, followed by recording or reproduction of data corresponding to the subsequent LBAs, and thereafter, recording or reproduction of data corresponding to each LBA of a part on the disk where data recording or reproduction has not been

performed, is performed. Therefore, a device and a method for detecting a LBA at which recording or reproduction becomes possible with a command being issued and tracking being completed, are dispensed with, and thus, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, can be reduced by a simpler construction, whereby the recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in the above-described information recording/reproduction method, the LBA from which recording or reproduction of data is started is previously decided separately for data recording and data reproduction. Therefore, the recording/reproduction execution time can be set respectively for recording and reproduction, and thus, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, can be reduced respectively for recording and reproduction, whereby the overall (total) recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in the above-described information recording/reproduction method, the data is a DV signal. Therefore, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, occurring when recording or reproducing a DV signal, can be reduced, whereby

the recording/reproduction execution time can be reduced.

According to the present invention, in the above-described information recording/reproduction method, the DV signal is treated in units of frames. Therefore, deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error can be reduced more efficiently, and frame dropouts can also be prevented more efficiently, as compared with the case where the DV signal is treated in units of sectors.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF DRAWINGS

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating an information recording/reproduction device according to a first embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating the constitution of a frame memory of the information recording/reproduction device according to the first embodiment of the invention,

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating a DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention,

Figure 4 is a flowchart illustrating a DV signal recording method according to a second embodiment of the present invention,

Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating an information recording method according to a third embodiment of the present

invention,

Figure 6(a) is a diagram illustrating the state where a DV signal is recorded on a disk surface by the DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention,

Figure 6(b) is a diagram illustrating the execution time when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface by the DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention,

Figure 7 is a block diagram illustrating a conventional information recording/reproduction device,

Figure 8 is a flowchart illustrating a conventional DV signal recording method,

Figure 9(a) is a diagram illustrating the state where a DV signal is recorded on a disk surface by the conventional DV signal recording method, and

Figure 9(b) is a diagram illustrating the execution time in the case where a rotation wait occurs due to a command overhead, when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface by the conventional DV signal recording method.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

Hereinafter, a preferred device and method for information recording or reproduction according to the present invention will be described in detail with reference to the figures. In

the figures, constituents having the same function will be denoted by the same reference numerals.

Embodiment 1

Figure 1 is a block diagram illustrating an information recording/reproduction device according to a first embodiment of the present invention, and Figure 2 is a diagram illustrating the constitution of a frame memory included in the information recording/reproduction device according to the first embodiment of the invention.

As shown in Figure 1, this information recording/reproduction device includes a 1394 interface 1 which receives a serial signal from a DV device 7; a disk controller 2 which converts the serial signal into a parallel signal and temporarily stores the parallel signal in a frame memory 6 so as to control the signal flow or modulate/demodulate the DV signal for recording or reproducing it onto a disk 4 as an information recording medium; a recording/reproduction circuit 3 which records or reproduces the DV signal on/from the disk 4; and a CPU 5 which controls the disk controller 2. When the DV signal from the DV device 7 inputted through the 1394 interface 1 is recorded on the disk 4, the serial DV signal is once converted into the parallel signal by the disk controller 2, and thereafter, recording data for one frame (235 sectors) are stored in the frame memory 6 in a format as shown in Figure 2 where sector numbers are assigned to the respective sectors.

The stored recording data are modulated by the disk controller 2 and then recorded on the disk 4 by the recording/reproduction circuit 3.

Figure 3 is a flowchart illustrating a DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention, Figure 6(a) is a diagram illustrating the state where a DV signal is recorded on a disk surface by the DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention, and Figure 6(b) is a diagram illustrating the execution time when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface by the DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment of the invention.

As shown in Figure 3, in the DV signal recording method according to the first embodiment, initially, a recording sector unit NB is set to 235 as the number of sectors in one frame (Step S1), and a LBA(S) as a recording start LBA is set (Step S2). After the number of recording frames Frame(R) is set (Step S3), a recording start sector in a recording frame (235 sectors) is previously decided at a sector position RS where recording can be started (Step S4), and recording is started from the recording start sector position (Steps S5 to S6), and thereafter, sectors prior to the recording start sector, which have not been recorded, are recorded (Steps S7 to S8). This operation is repeated to reach the set number of recording frames (Steps S9 to S11).

As described above, the device and method for information recording or reproduction according to the first embodiment of the invention can reduce the execution time (refer to Figure 6(b)) when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface, as compared with the execution time in the case where a rotation wait occurs when the DV signal is recorded on the disk surface by the conventional DV signal recording method.

Embodiment 2

An information recording/reproduction device according to a second embodiment of the present invention has the same construction as the information recording/reproduction device according to the first embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 4 is a flowchart illustrating a DV signal recording method according to the second embodiment of the invention.

As shown in Figure 4, in the DV signal recording method according to the second embodiment, initially, a recording sector unit NB is set to 235 as the number of sectors in one frame (Step S1), and a LBA(S) as a recording start LBA is set (Step S2). After the number of recording frames Frame(R) is set (Step S3), a sector position RS of a recording start sector in a recording frame (235 sectors) is set to 0 (Step S12), the sector position RS is incremented (Step S13), and it is judged whether tracking is completed or not (Step S14). When tracking has been completed, recording is performed from the recording start position (Steps S5 to S6), and thereafter, sectors prior

to the recording start sector, which have not been recorded, are recorded (Steps S7 to S8). This operation is repeated to reach the set number of recording frames (Steps S9 to S11).

As described above, the device and method for information recording or reproduction according to the second embodiment start recording from the point where tracking is completed, whereby deterioration of recording/reproduction execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error can be reduced, resulting in reduced recording/reproduction execution time.

Embodiment 3

An information recording/reproduction device according to a third embodiment of the present invention has the same construction as the information recording/reproduction device according to the first embodiment shown in Figures 1 and 2.

Figure 5 is a flowchart illustrating a DV signal recording method according to the third embodiment of the invention.

As shown in Figure 5, in the DV signal recording method according to the third embodiment, initially, a recording sector unit NB is set to NB0 (Step S15), and a LBA(S) as a recording start LBA is set (Step S2). After the number of recording frames Frame(R) is set (Step S3), a sector position RS of a recording start sector in a recording frame (235 sectors) is set to 0 (Step S12), the sector position RS is incremented (Step S13), and it is judged whether tracking is

completed or not (Step S14). When tracking has been completed, recording is performed from the recording start position (Steps S5 to S6), and thereafter, sectors prior to the recording start sector, which have not been recorded, are recorded (Steps S7 to S8). This operation is repeated to reach the set number of recording frames (Steps S9 to S11).

As described above, the device and method for information recording or reproduction according to the third embodiment can reduce deterioration of the recording execution time due to a rotation wait which is caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, whereby the recording execution time can be reduced even when a signal to be recorded on the disk is different from a DV signal and the number of sectors is different from that of the DV signal.

While the case of performing recording is described for the devices and methods of information recording and reproduction according to the first to third embodiments, dropout of a frame to be reproduced, which results from a rotation wait caused by a command over-head or a retrial due to an error, can also be prevented in the case of performing reproduction, and the overall (total) recording/reproduction execution time of the information recording/reproduction device can be reduced by employing the recording/reproduction method of the present invention for both of recording and reproduction.

APPLICABILITY IN INDUSTRY

As described above, an information recording/reproduction device and an information recording/reproduction method according to the present invention are available as a disk drive which records or reproduces an image signal of a DV (Digital Video) format on a disk.